

The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY.

MASSILLON, OHIO, THURSDAY NOVEMBER 6, 1902

XL-NO 33

LAI LIN IS ELECTED.

Republican Candidate For Secretary of State Won His Fight.

DICK CLAIMS IT BY 100,000.

The Republicans Apparently Made No Gain In Congressmen and Were Likely to Lose One—Some of the Congressmen Who Were Elected.

Columbus, O., Nov. 5.—The Republicans carried Ohio by next to their highest plurality on record. Nothing above 73,000 had been predicted, but partial returns indicated that it will greatly exceed that figure. At the same time, the Republicans, on returns up to midnight, made no gain in Ohio congressmen and were likely to lose one. The present Ohio delegation in congress consists of 17 Republicans and 4 Democrats, and the returns showed 16 Republicans and 4 Democrats elected, with the Twelfth district in doubt.

Compared to Last Election.

The present apportionment of the Ohio congressional districts was made by a Republican legislature, with 14 Republicans, 4 Democrats and 3 doubtful districts. Two years ago the Republicans carried all the doubtful districts by close pluralities and this year they increased their pluralities in the Republican and two of the doubtful districts without gaining any congressman, and probably losing the close Twelfth district. At the last session of the Republican legislature only one congressional district, the Twelfth, was changed, and it has probably been carried by the Democrats. At midnight Chairman Dick said:

Dick Claims 100,000.

Returns to this hour do not change our estimate of 100,000 Republican plurality. We have carried all districts now represented in congress by Republicans, with the possible exception of the Twelfth, and in its place we have probably carried the Thirteenth district.

During the campaign it was said that any reduction of the Republican plurality in Ohio would be considered a preliminary victory for Mayor Johnson over Senator Hanna in the senatorial contest of next year.

Highest With One Exception.

In 1893 McKinley had 81,000 votes for governor and in 1894 the Republican record was broken with 137,077. McKinley had in Ohio a plurality for president in 1896 of 51,109, and in 1900 of 69,036, and last year, with which the vote of yesterday was compared, the Republican plurality was 67,567. With a single exception, the Republican plurality yesterday was the highest in the history of Ohio on a total vote of less than 800,000.

The following congressmen were elected in Ohio:

First district—Nicholas Langworth, Rep.

Second district—Herman P. Goebel, Rep.

Fourth district—Harvey C. Garber, Dem.

Fifth district—John S. Snook, Dem.

Sixth district—Charles Q. Hildebrand, Rep.

Seventh district—Thomas B. Kyle, Rep.

Eighth district—William R. Warneck, Rep.

Ninth district—James H. Southard, Rep.

Tenth district—Stephan Morgan, Rep.

Eleventh district—Charles H. Grosvenor, Rep.

Twelfth district—DeWitt C. Badger, Dem.

Thirteenth district—A. H. Jackson, Rep.

Fourteenth district—William W. Skiles, Rep.

Fifteenth district—Henry C. Van Voorhis, Rep.

Sixteenth district—Joseph J. Gill, Rep.

Seventeenth district—John W. Casingham, Dem.

Eighteenth district—James Kennedy, Rep.

Nineteenth district—Charles Dick, Rep.

Akron, O., Nov. 5.—Nineteenth district re-elects Gen. Charles Dick to congress by an increased plurality over 1900, when it was 13,788.

PENNYPACKER WAS ELECTED.

Carried Pennsylvania by Estimated Plurality of 175,000—Democrats Gained Congressmen.

Philadelphia, Nov. 5.—Yesterday for the first time in the history of the state more than one million votes were cast in an election. Samuel W. Pennypacker, Republican, was elected governor by an estimated plurality of 175,000, and the Republican ticket was generally successful in the various counties. The Democrats elected two and possibly three of the 32 congressmen. The legislature will be more strongly Republican than ever before, with the exception of the 1897 session, and it is certain that Boles Penrose will succeed himself in the United States senate.

Some Pennsylvania Judges.

Judges were elected in 11 counties of Pennsylvania yesterday as follows:

Common pleas, Allegheny county, Edwin H. Stowe, Republican; Butler county, James L. Galbraith, Repub-

lican; Carbon county, Alen Craig, Democrat; Philadelphia county, Norris S. Barrett, Republican; Michael Arnold, Democrat.

Orphans' court, Allegheny county, Josiah Cohen, Republican; Berks county, H. Willis Bland, Democrat; Lackawanna county, Alton A. Mosburg, Republican.

Associate judges, Columbia county, William Krickbaum, Democrat; Elk county, Thomas B. Gililouy, Democrat; Huntingdon county, W. H. Benson, Republican; Monroe county, John M. Bossard, Democrat.

Incomplete returns from the legislative districts of Pennsylvania indicated that the Republicans will have an increased majority in the senate and house of representatives, which assures the reelection of United States Senator Penrose.

Fusionists Carry Allegheny County. Pittsburgh, Nov. 5.—It was estimated at midnight that the entire Democratic Citizens ticket had been elected by a majority of at least 30,000. Victory for Penypacker and the whole state ticket in the county is certain. It is but a question of the size of the majority. From both Citizens and Machine headquarters it is ascertained that the Pennypacker majority will be close to 30,000.

The indications were that the Citizens congressional and legislative tickets will be elected by about the same majority received by the fusion county candidates in the district.

FATAL ELECTION NIGHT HORROR.

Eleven Killed by Premature Explosion of Fire Works at Madison Square Garden, New York.

New York, Nov. 5.—By a series of explosions of protechnic bombs and other fireworks last night, among the vast multitude gathered in Madison Square to witness the ascension of an airship and the display of the election returns, eleven persons were killed outright, many being blown almost to pieces, and at least fifty injured, many of them fatally.

Hundreds Trampled Under Foot. It is estimated that at least 30,000 persons thronged the Square at the time of the explosions, which were succeeded by a frightful panic in which hundreds were thrown down and trampled under foot.

Five hundred policemen and all the ambulances in the city were instantly summoned and the dying and those most seriously injured were removed to the hospitals. In addition to these many of the wounded were taken away by friends.

Nine men in charge of the fireworks display were placed under arrest immediately after the explosion.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Concord, N. H., Nov. 5.—According to returns received last night, 175 towns and wards in New Hampshire gave Batchelder (Rep.), for governor 25,274; Hollis (Dem.), 20,321; scattering, 1,127. Same towns and wards in 1900 gave Jordan (Rep.), 32,798; Potter (Dem.), 21,079, a net Republican loss of 6,766. Same percentage of vote throughout the state would result in a Republican plurality of 8,000.

RHODE ISLAND.

Providence, R. I., Nov. 5.—The election of L. F. C. Garvin, Dem., for governor, was practically assured last night because of the poll he has made in 87 districts out of 150 of 15,407, as against 12,829 for Kimball, Rep.

First district—Melville Bull, Rep.

Second district—Adin B. Capron, Rep.

INDIANA.

Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 5.—Indiana went Republican yesterday by from 25,000 to 40,000. The congressional delegation remains the same, with nine Republicans and four Democrats. The legislature will be about 25 on joint ballot, and Senator Charles W. Fairbanks will be re-elected to the United States senate.

NEVADA.

Reno, Nov. 5.—Very meager returns from state last night. Count was progressing slowly. Indications were that Farrington, Rep., for congress, would have a safe majority in state.

CONNECTICUT.

New Haven, Conn., Nov. 5.—Connecticut yesterday elected the full Republican ticket for state officers and all the five Republican candidates for congress.

NEW JERSEY.

Trenton, N. J., Nov. 5.—The Republicans will again control both houses of the New Jersey state legislature by heavy majorities.

RESULTS IN OTHER STATES.

Dallas, Tex., Nov. 5.—Indications point to the election of the entire Democratic state ticket.

Jacksonville, Fla., Nov. 5.—Light vote polled throughout the state today there was no opposition to the Democratic ticket, state or congressional. The proposed constitutional amendment, providing for three extra members of the supreme bench, was carried.

Richmond, Va., Nov. 5.—The state certainly will return a full Democratic congressional delegation. Returns from the ninth district, where there was the only serious contest, assures the election of Rhea (Dem.).

Charleston, S. C., Nov. 5.—The Democrats elect their entire federal, state and county ticket almost without the slightest opposition. Georgetown county elects a full Democratic ticket for the first time in 35 years.

Jackson, Miss., Nov. 5.—The vote in Mississippi yesterday was very light, the tabulations so far made indicating a total of less than 40,000. All the Democratic candidates for congress were elected without opposition. The constitutional amendments are believed to have been defeated.

HOUSE REPUBLICAN.

Democrats Apparently Cut the Majority Down to Narrow Margin.

THEY GAIN FOUR SENATORS

Indications Were That the Republican Majority of 20 Has Been Reduced to 16—Democratic Chairman Griggs Hadn't Given Up Hope.

(Washington, Nov. 5.—At 2:30 a. m. the returns received here indicated that the Republicans had elected 196 representatives to the next house, the Democrats 176, and Independents 3 (in Pennsylvania), leaving 11 districts in doubt.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 5.—Although the returns from the doubtful congressional districts were slow in arriving, the indications at midnight were that the Republicans would control the next house of representatives by a narrow margin. In the present house, with a membership of 357, the Republicans have 41 majority. Under the new apportionment, the 58th house will consist of 386 members, a majority of which is 194. The thirteen southern states, not counting West Virginia, but including Missouri, have 125 representatives.

REPUBLICANS GOT PROBABLY FIVE.

The Democrats have carried 116 of these districts and the Republicans probably five, two in Tennessee, one in Kentucky and two in Missouri, with two in North Carolina, one in Virginia, and one in Alabama doubtful, according to the latest returns. To obtain a majority in the next house it was necessary, therefore, for the Democrats to secure 78 votes in the north and west. In this territory, they have at present 52 representatives. The latest returns indicate that this strength has been held, with the exception of one seat each from Idaho, Montana and Nevada, as to which the returns at this hour are inconclusive. Adding 49 to 116 gives the Democrats 165. The returns show that they have made a gain of three in Pennsylvania, one in Nebraska, one in Delaware, one in Wisconsin, two in Maryland, one in Colorado, and probably four in New York, swelling the total to 178.

16 Short of Majority.

This leaves them 16 short of a majority with the result in four doubtful southern districts to be heard from, and doubtful districts in the north and west from which the returns were as yet inadequate, as follows:

West Virginia, 2; Ohio, 1; Indiana, 2; Illinois, 2; Iowa, 1; Nebraska, 1; Kansas, 1; Minnesota, 2; Michigan, 1; California, 2; and Utah, 1, a total of 21.

Returns at 1 o'clock added one Democrat in New Jersey, one in Minnesota, one in Illinois, one in Alabama and two in North Carolina to the Democratic representation, a total of six. But two of the gains credited to the Democrats in Pennsylvania should properly be set down as fusion-Republicans, making the Democrats actually elected by the returns thus far received 184, with the doubtful district in Minnesota having gone Democratic, the one in Kansas Republican, the one in Iowa Republican, and the one in Iowa Democratic. Three of the four doubtful Southern districts went Democratic.

Washington, Nov. 5.—The next United States senate will be Republican by at least 16 majority, against the present majority of 20. The present senate contains 54 Republicans and 34 Democrats in a total of 90 seats, there being two vacancies from Delaware, where the Republican legislature failed to elect. The terms of thirty senators expire with the present congress. There is also a vacancy from Michigan, caused by the death of Senator McMillan. Of these 31 seats to be filled, not including the two from Delaware, but including the McMillan vacancy, 19 are now Republican, and 12 are Democratic. Wellington, of Maryland, being classified as Republican, and Harris, of Kansas; McLaurin, of South Carolina, and Teller, of Colorado, as Democrats.

ALREADY CHOSEN SENATORS.

Seven states have already elected senators to take their seats March 4, 1903. Maryland has chosen Gorman, a Democrat, to succeed Wellington, a Republican; Kentucky, McCreary, a Democrat, to succeed Deboe, a Republican; Iowa has re-elected Allison, a Republican; Ohio has re-elected Foraker, a Republican; Louisiana has re-elected McEnery, a Democrat; Vermont has re-elected Dillingham, a Republican, and Georgia today re-elected Clay, a Democrat. Four Democrats and three Republicans, therefore are already elected, leaving sixteen Republicans and eight Democratic seats to be filled. The legislature in Oregon, which will choose a successor to Simon, has been elected and is Republican. Including Delaware, therefore, the 25 senators will be elected by the legislatures chosen today. Those legislatures were elected by the following states: Indiana, Delaware (two seats) New Hampshire, North Dakota, Nevada, South Dakota, Illinois, Pennsylvania, California, Connecticut, New York, North Carolina, Wisconsin, Kansas, Michigan, Idaho, Arkansas, South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Utah, Colorado, Washington and Missouri.

REPUBLICANS SURELY HAVE 13.

Of these the Republicans have surely carried 13, viz: Indiana, New Hampshire, North Dakota, South Dakota, Illinois, California, Connecticut, New York, Michigan, Kansas, Wisconsin and Washington, and the Democrats seven, viz: North Carolina, Delaware (probably), Arkansas, South Carolina, Florida, Alabama and Missouri. This

republicans and 34 Democrats next senate. The result, owing to the meagre returns at this hour, is still Nevada, Idaho, Utah and with the chances favoring of Democratic legislatures in Colorado, Idaho and Nevada and a Republican legislature in Utah.

LOSS OF FOUR TO REPUBLICANS.

If these probabilities should be realized the senate will stand 53 Republicans and 37 Democrats, a loss of four majority for the Republican compared with the present political division. In the present Republican legislature in Delaware should be called in extra session and should be able to get together and elect two Republican senators before the new legislature convenes, the Republican strength in the senate would be increased two, giving the dominant party a majority of 20, or exactly what they have in the present senate.

At midnight Chairman Griggs made a statement claiming the house would be Democratic by from 10 to 12 votes. He added to his specifications of gains three in California, one in Wisconsin, two in Michigan and two in Minnesota.

DELAWARE.

Wilmington, Del., Nov. 5.—The complexion of the next Delaware general assembly is in doubt. At 1:15 a. m. it was apparent that deadlock on the two United States senatorial vacancies will be the result, as was the case two years ago. The regular Republican state committee claims that the body will be composed of 19 Union Republicans, 8 regular Republicans, 22 Democrats and 3 doubtful Democratic State Chairman Willard Saulsbury stated at 1 a. m. that his returns thus far received showed that 24 Democratic members have been elected. The majority on joint ballot and the number necessary to elect United States senators is 27.

CALIFORNIA.

San Francisco, Nov. 5.—At 10 o'clock last night only a few scattered returns had been received from the city and state. These indicated that the governorship was very doubtful. Lane (Dem.) was running ahead of his ticket. The legislature probably will be Republican. The vote on congressman in the Fourth and Fifth districts is close. Returns at hand indicate that Kahn (Rep.) will be elected by a small plurality. In the Fifth district Loud (Rep.) is running behind in the strong Labor districts in this city. In the second district the returns indicate the probable defeat of Coombs (Rep.).

MICHIGAN.

Detroit, Nov. 5.—The Republicans of Michigan elected Governor A. T. Bliss and the entire state ticket, 11 of the 12 congressional, and an overwhelming majority of the members of the legislature.

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WISCONSIN.

Milwaukee, Nov. 5.—Wisconsin has gone Republican by at least 35,000 plurality, and Governor Robert M. LaFollette and the complete state ticket are elected. The Republicans will also control the next legislature, which will elect a United States senator to succeed Senator Spooner. In addition the election of eight congressmen is certain, with probably two more if not the entire delegation. The candidates in the fourth, fifth and sixth districts were having a close run so far as the returns were received last night showed.

CONNECTICUT.

New

DISPUTE OF SCIENTISTS

Congress of Americanists Discuss the Word "Amerind."

LIVELY INTERCHANGE OF VIEWS.

The Debate on the Coining of the Word Evoked Such Terms as "Hybrid," "Mongrel" and "Monster." Toscanelli Letters Declared to Be Forgeries by the Paris Delegate.

A long dispute, which at times was somewhat heated and acrimonious, was engaged in by the members of the international congress of Americanists at the meeting in the American Museum of Natural History the other day over the use by one of the speakers of the word "Amerind," to designate collectively all of the Indians who live or once lived in the western hemisphere, says the New York Times. Following the first protest against the word by Professor Franz Boas of the American museum, several linguists and anthropologists sought the floor instantaneously. The speeches were animated, and as points were made on both sides of the question the delegates who favored or opposed the adoption of the word cheered their respective sentiments spiritedly. Finally the presiding officer, Juan B. Ambrosetti of the Argentine Republic, who conducted the business in the French language, had to terminate the discussion when it was at its height by calling for the next paper.

In a paper on "Anthropology in Early American Writings" J. D. McGuire of Washington, D. C., of the American Anthropological association, used the word "Amerind." When he had finished, Dr. Boas, pronounced by one of the speakers who followed as "one of the foremost linguists of the world today," expressed his opposition to the new word. He did it briefly and quietly, but the other delegates took it up quickly.

Professor Frederick Starr of the University of Chicago and the Davenport Academy of Sciences denounced "Amerind" as "hybrid, a mongrel and a monster." He said it should find no place in the scientist's vocabulary. Mr. McGuire then spoke in defense of the word. He said that it designated all of the Indians in this hemisphere better than any word or combination of words used, and that it was preferable to "American Indian," so commonly used, because that term had come to designate to the average man's mind those of the red men who inhabited North America alone. He said, further, that he would not have used it in his paper had he not heard it used in the proceedings of the day previous, at which time it received the approval of the congress, no objection being made.

Dr. A. F. Chamberlain of Clark university jumped up and said that it was he who had used "Amerind" in his paper on "The Algonquin Linguistic Stock" on Monday, Oct. 20, and he was ready to defend it.

"Language is made for man and not man for language," he declared. He said that he believed "Amerind" to be correct and convenient and comprehensively expressive. He said that when the word "sociology" was proposed there were objections to it "similar to those raised here and now and by persons similarly prominent," but that it had survived and attained general use in many countries. He believed the word was fit and would remain in the contest of "the survival of the fittest."

Several of the scientists were on their feet, calling to the presiding officer for recognition. Professor Starr again secured the floor. With spirit he declared that no scientist or linguist today could say that the word "sociology" is not a bad word and that its use is not most unfortunate. It would be the same with "Amerind," he declared. He pointed out that it is the universally accepted rule of scientists that new scientific words be formed from Latin and Greek and that this digression was to be deplored.

"We Americans should think of our fellow workers in other countries," he said. "What if a Russian were to abbreviate and combine a number of words so as to express a meaning which he well understood and which was handy for him? What if a Japanese scientist combined the parts of several Japanese words similarly? Why, there would be immediate protest from America and France and Germany and other countries if they attempted to secure the adoption of their new words by an international congress such as this. 'Amerind' comes from the English and would have no intelligible universal meaning. I repeat, it is a hybrid, a mongrel and a monster and should be abandoned."

The venerable Dr. F. W. Putnam of Harvard university and the American Museum of Natural History and vice president of the congress also opposed "Amerind," "which word," he said, "I shall not pronounce more times than is necessary." This expression evoked cheers from the similarly minded.

Professor Edward S. Morse of the Peabody Academy of Sciences, Salem, Mass., in making his protest spoke of it as that word which I, too, do not care to pronounce." This second reference of this kind aroused the spirit of Professor Chamberlain, who had first used the word before the congress, and with flushed face and some asperity he said:

"There are people who are very near a condition of mind the name of which I hesitate to mention, as they hesitate to pronounce the name 'Amerind.'"

Juan B. Ambrosetti rapped on the table and called for the next topic.

The word "Amerind," it was ex-

plained by Professor W. J. McGee of the bureau of American ethnology, after the session, was coined by a world famous lexicographer and was early adopted by Major J. W. Powell, the founder of the bureau. At a meeting of the Washington Anthropological society three years ago this winter Professor Powell used the word and advocated its adoption. Since then, said Professor McGee, it has been commonly used by about one-half of the ethnological students in America and one-third of those abroad. An element has opposed it bitterly, he said, because it was not derived from the Greek and Latin.

Gonzalez de la Rosa, delegate from Paris, told how he discovered that the so-called Toscanelli correspondence was a forgery, and declared that science had nothing whatever to do with the discovery of America. M. de la Rosa during the past few years made a personal inspection of all available records in Spain, Italy and Portugal concerning Columbus and his contemporaries, and has just written a book exposing the forgery, he explained to the congress. The man Toscanelli, who claimed in a letter to have evolved the scientific theory that the world was round and to have been instrumental in sending Columbus westward to prove it, M. de la Rosa declared, died two years before the letters were written.

"Columbus, ze bold seaman, he simply say, 'I show you ze shortest way to India where grow ze spice,'" said M. de la Rosa, who spoke in English. To chance and to nothing else, he declared, is the discovery of America by Columbus attributable.

AN AMERICAN ATHENS.

Plans of an Artist For One on the Hudson River.

The deserted little hamlet of Glen Elie, up on the Hudson, is about to become the Athens of America, the headquarters of distinctly American art, if plans now formed are successful, says a special dispatch from New York to the Philadelphia Press.

William Horatio Day, a New York artist, is determined to create in one spot on this continent an art atmosphere that will develop our culture to its highest. Mr. Day has interested some of the foremost thinkers and artists in America. He has organized a stock company with a capitalization of \$100,000 and has bought the little village. Already leading artists are trying to get stock, to rent the houses and to secure studios.

"This village will be in working order as soon as we can make it," said President Day. "By spring it will be a beehive. It is not a socialistic community. It is an art democracy. Nothing will be copied from Europe. American ideas and American instincts will be cherished and developed. We have inherited the art treasures and culture of the centuries, but we shall not copy. We shall develop Americanism. We can make beautiful things in America as in Rome or Paris."

NEW SAFETY LIFEBOAT.

Invented by Norwegian, and Experts Say It Will Not Sink.

Officials of the life saving service are much interested in a new lifeboat invented in Norway, says a Washington special to the New York World.

Experts say for the new invention that it will safely carry through any storm. The apparatus, or buoy, is round and a little flattened at the bottom. It is made of solid sheet iron. Its diameter is eight feet and the height six and a half feet. The buoy has a double bottom and draws two and a half feet of water when loaded. The buoy is entered through three water-tight trapdoors.

Under the deck, located about one foot below the water line, are placed four galvanized tanks, with a capacity for holding about 140 gallons of fresh water. Provision is made for a funnel to supply fresh air. The buoy is equipped with oars, a keel and rudder. Some years ago the inventor, Captain Hoenvig, was in a shipwreck on the coast of Virginia, which bereft him of his family, and ever since he has been deeply interested in the construction of a lifeboat which may be serviceable under all circumstances.

Coal and Peace.
The horny hand of labor and the dapper hand of wealth
Are clasped, thus symbolizing a toast of luck and health.
And, oh, our joy is mighty! Its nature nothing mere.
For soon the big coal wagons will block the way of cars.
And soon the chunks will rattle into the empty bin.
And all of us will chuckle and feel the heat and grin.

No more conferences will all around be held;
No more by fierce denials will every page be swelled;
No more will some proud person assume himself a king.
Because he filled his cellar with anthracite last spring.
Oh, what a peaceful blessing, and what a gladsome day!
We hear the engines tooting, and coal is on the way!

And isn't it consoling to know this stops the man
Who pestered us so sorely with his impulsive plan
To end the labor trouble? He won a lot of fame
And caused a lot of swearing—and Legion was his name.

Ah, yes, it is a blessing! But he is with us now,
And we must choke his efforts at this: "I told them how!"

No more will the inventors be telling us the way
To make a conflagration by burning straw and hay;
No more we'll be entreated to pour coal oil on bricks.

Or told to stuff the furnace with odds and ends and sticks.

No more of all this wisdom; at mud and stone we boot;

We've tired of burning money and hall the substitute!

Baltimore American.

THE NEW WHITE HOUSE

Rich Furnishings of the Reconstructed Mansion.

EAST ROOM DECORATED IN WHITE

Fluted Corinthian Pilasters and Panels Mark Off Its Walls—State Dining Room Considerably Enlarged and Finished in Imported English Oak.

The American citizen who sees the new White House and has the opportunity of wandering through its rooms will feel that the president is fitly housed, says the New York Times. There is a great deal more space in the new White House, and the decoration of the rooms of the reconstructed building will be in keeping with the other alterations.

The great east room is already completed. This runs north and south the entire depth of the White House, making a grandiose apartment 78 by 38 feet. It is all in white. The walls are marked off by fluted Corinthian pilasters and panels. There is a liberal use of decorative features and rich gilding, so that, with a certain noble simplicity in keeping with the architectural character of the house itself, there is a refined dignity that accords with the large public functions for which this room is used. There are windows on three sides of the room, and a veranda adjoins its eastern wall.

The corresponding west side is entirely taken up by the state dining room, which has been considerably enlarged, so that it is now 38 by 49 feet, and the private dining room on the north side, which is 28 by 25 feet. A large pantry adjoins this. The state dining room, as befits its purpose, is one of the richest in its treatment. It is finished in imported English oak, a wood of a rich natural brown and beautifully grained. The carving and gilding in this room are magnificent, yet with that touch of reserve which marks the decoration of the entire house. The parquet floor will have a deep border of marble, and the same material forms a base for the woodwork of the wall. The ceiling, in stucco, will be ornate. A large marble fireplace is at the middle of the west wall. A great American eagle is an appropriate and graceful feature of the panel above the fireplace.

When Mr. Mitchell left for Washington, he was accompanied to the station by a large and enthusiastic crowd, and when he boarded the train he was heartily cheered.

FINE GIFT FOR MITCHELL.

Gold Watch and Diamond Badge Presented by Coal Miners.

President Mitchell the other afternoon was the recipient of a gold badge and gold watch, the gift of Polish, Lithuanian and Slavonian members of the United Mine Workers, says a Wilkesbarre (Pa.) dispatch to the New York Times. The badge bears his monogram, "J. M.", in diamonds just underneath the bar containing the pin by which it is fastened to the coat lapel. Below this is the button of the United Mine Workers of America, from which hangs a pendant—a tiny pick and shovel, with miner's lamp in the center, and underneath a medallion containing the seal of the organization.

The presentation took place at President Mitchell's headquarters, and a large crowd listened to the speeches of presentation and acceptance. Mr. Mitchell in the course of his remarks said:

"These gifts will ever remind me of the duty I owe to the great army of workers who have reposed confidence in me and followed my leadership during the trying times. I shall regard it a great favor if you will express to the Polish, Lithuanian and Slavonian people my gratitude for the confidence they have so freely given me. I beg you to say to them that my highest ambition shall be to promote the welfare and advance the interests of all the men and women in their labor for a livelihood.

"I look forward to the time when strikes shall be no more; when peace and justice and right shall be secured for those who toil; when labor and capital, each recognizing its rights and obligations to society, shall work in harmony for the common welfare of our country and the general good of all our people."

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RECLAIMING OF MANILA.

Governor Taft's Measures to Prevent Further Epidemics.

Governor Taft and the health board of Manila, according to official reports to the war department at Washington, have agreed to a comprehensive plan for reclaiming the city of Manila from the unsanitary conditions which prevail there, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The experience during the past few months in controlling the epidemic of cholera has satisfied the American authorities that only the most rigorous measures will suffice to protect Manila from pestilence whenever occasion arises. It has been decided that buildings which are insanitary must come down and be removed, the low places in the city are to be filled in, suitable sewerage is to be insisted on, walls are to be built to hold back tide water and new buildings will be permitted only in compliance with strict regulations as to plumbing and construction which will insure healthful conditions.

Between the east room and the state dining room there are three smaller rooms on the south side—the green room, the red room and the blue room. The red room, an oval 39 by 29 feet in dimension, is between the two others, which are each 28 by 22, so that this oval is in the middle of the southern front. Its southern curve projecting somewhat beyond the line of the house and forming a bay, which is continued on the floor above.

These three rooms will be treated in colors of the several colors which have given them their names. Although their dimensions do not call for such elaborate treatment as the enormous east room or the state dining room, they will have in hangings and furniture a harmonious and delightfully decorative character.

The rest of the space on the ground floor is taken up by the vestibule which the Pennsylvania avenue entrance opens into, a spacious corridor, a fine stairway at the east side and an elevator and small anteroom at the west side.

The floor above is given over to living quarters for the president and his family. The oval room corresponding to the blue room of the ground floor is the library. On the side toward the east are two bedrooms and an office room which open into a sitting room whose windows look to the east. The arrangement of the south side west of the library is the same. On the north side there are six bedrooms. A large hall with skylights takes up the central space on this floor between these rooms.

The tastes of Mrs. Roosevelt and Miss Alice have been considered in the treatment of their rooms. Everything is in keeping with the colonial character of the White House, and hence is marked by refined and tasteful simplicity. The hall is in a rich green burlap, with the woodwork and ceiling of a creamy white. The sitting rooms have large colonial windows, and the draperies of these windows are a cretonne of an old fashioned pattern. Large crimson hollihocks are on Mrs. Roosevelt's, while artless pink roses and lilies of the valley in clusters with flowing blue ribbon give a girlish touch to those of Miss Roosevelt. They are draped in the simplest fashion.

Mrs. Roosevelt's dressing room is in paper of a gray tint, the pattern being of a most delicate rose. The curtains are of silk, also rose colored, but of a richer tone. The carpet is of a solid color in pearl gray. Miss Alice's dressing room is papered with a lattice pattern with rich red roses, and the chintz curtains match it perfectly, and the carpet also.

The president's apartment at the southwest corner of this floor consists of a bedroom, private office, library and sitting room. The bedroom is papered with a green ribbon pattern, and the curtains match it. His private office is in rich golden brown, and the library is a rich brown.

Monument For Noted Frenchman.

Frenchmen in America are planning to put up a monument in Newport, R. I., in honor of Admiral de Ternay, who commanded the fleet which brought Rochambeau and his soldiers to America. The monument will stand near the site of the pier at which the French troops disembarked and will be a fitting memorial of a worthy officer.

Take up the crippled little ones
And bring them unto me!—
His words send joy to many a heart.—
And love shall be my fee!—
The poor, bent limbs he takes
With tender hands and makes
Them straight and fair to see!
For him no bugles proudly blow,
But it were well if men might know
More heroes such as he.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Record-Herald.

MCKINLEY MEMORIAL.

Site Purchased by Association Last Saturday.

The old brewery site, owned by the Canton Brewing Company, adjacent to Westlawn cemetery and the selected site for the National McKinley memorial, was bought by the McKinley National Memorial Association, Saturday afternoon, through C. A. Dougherty. The tract contains five and three-fourths acres of land and extends from the cemetery property to the race, abuts the hill selected for the monument site and cuts off Hazlett avenue. When the selection of the monument site was made by the trustees of the association a week ago it was decided this property should be bought and the buildings torn down. It was thought that the brewery or any manufacturing concern would disfigure the approaches to the monument.

It is given out that the brewery building, residences and other buildings will be torn down and Hazlett avenue will be opened up to the hill which will give a direct approach to the monument and add much to its appearance.

Assistant Secretary Frederick S. Hartzell, Saturday, said of this purchase: "The first active manifestation by the trustees of the McKinley National Memorial Association is apparent in the transaction Saturday between the officers of the association and the Canton Brewery Company, owners of a tract of five and three-fourths acres of land adjacent to the plot, contemplated for use as the monument site. At a conference Saturday afternoon between the officers of the brewing company and those of the association, the plot was purchased; the consideration is \$14,000. The property is to be turned over to the association July 1, 1903.

"It should be understood that this purchase is no indication of a commencement of operations. It appears that the ownership of the tract by a factory might have rendered the monument mound unavailable, and the purchase has been made to prevent such an unfortunate condition.—Repository

Edison Phonographs

While they always have been at the top of the ladder in quality of tone, are now, even better than they ever were.

Mr. Edison has perfected a new record which makes them by far the most distinct record on the market today.

We carry a good assortment of machines and can supply you with the new records.

We also handle the flat record machines. If you are thinking of buying a machine, come in and hear both, then you can be the judge which is the best.

DUNCAN,

Up-to-Date Jeweler.

11 E. Main St.

PUBLIC SALE

The undersigned will sell at public sale at his residence, 4 miles west of Massillon and ½ mile north of Sippo, on

Tuesday, Nov. 25

Horses, Cows, Hogs, and all kinds of Farming implements, and many other things too numerous to mention.

ON SAME DAY!

I will also sell my real estate consisting of 20 acres, under good cultivation, choice fruit and five-roomed house, good barn and sheds.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock p.m.

JOHN PACKER.

G. A. HAWVER,

Jeweler and Optician.

High Grade Goods at Lowest Prices.

STRICTLY ONE PRICE TO ALL.

(Opera Block,) Massillon, O.

AFRICA'S MAD MOLLAH

Influence Wielded by England's Foe In Somaliland.

CHIEF OF FANATIC MOSLEM HORDES

How He Utilized a Warship's Searchlights to Give His Followers Some Evidence of His So Called Miraculous Power - Difficulties of Campaigning Against the Somalis.

The Mad Mollah, against whom another punitive expedition of British troops is about to be started in Somaliland, in northeast Africa, has long been an object of suspicion by the war office, says the London correspondent of the New York World. He and his followers have opposed the development of the interior of Somaliland and have constantly stirred up strife by raiding and looting tribes which were under British protection. Early last spring he raided tribes within eighteen miles of Burao, and this despite the presence of a British garrison, which was powerless to effect anything against the mollah's rapidly moving force.

General Manning arrived at Adeu a few days ago and at once began to rush trained troops to Somaliland. It is believed that Mad Mollah has a force of from 12,000 to 15,000 men, many of whom are well armed and mounted. The British cannot promptly put anything like as large a force as that in the field, but expect to send there a brigade (3,000 or 4,000 men) of troops from India.

The mollah has been preaching the jihad or holy war and has thus gained a considerable following of Moslems crazed with religious fervor. By his preaching he has gained such an influence over the tribesmen that he was proclaimed mahdi by the Mussulmans and immediately started a Mohammedan uprising.

Numerous "mad" mollahs have been heard from in the last decade, the most prominent one hitherto being a warrior in Afghanistan. A mollah is a Mohammedan priest or prophet, and a particularly fanatical one easily acquires the title of "mad" mollah. The Mad Mollah operating in Somaliland is known to his followers as Haji Muhammad Abdullah and belongs to the Habr Suellman Ogaden tribe. He married into the Dolbahanta Ali Gheri, among whom he now lives at Kob Fardod, a village inhabited by mollahs, a day's march east of Kerritt and about 170 miles from Berbera, Somaliland. He is a man in the prime of life, dark colored, tall and thin, and has a small goat's beard. He has made several pilgrimages to Mecca, and while there attached himself to the sect of Muhammad Salih, whose deputy he claims to be in Somaliland.

This mollah is of humble origin, but gifted with considerable intelligence and cunning. He claims to have been commanded to preach the Jihad through a divine inspiration. During the time he was inciting his followers to rebellion against the British authority they demanded of him some evidence of his miraculous power. Having the night before seen a warship flashing its searchlights, he summoned his followers to the beach at night, and, fortunately for him, the warship flashed its searchlights over the shore, illuminating the country for a great distance. The mollah at once proclaimed it as testimony sent direct by Mohammed from Mecca.

This so impressed the tribesmen that they will follow the mollah blindly anywhere. He has distributed among his followers pink colored rice, which he has assured them so long as they fight in the holy war will render their persons and horses invulnerable against the bullets of the infidels. He is a past master in intrigue, and by promises and gifts and by arranging marriages between his followers and other tribes he has gained a considerable following.

The difficulties which will confront any large force organized by General Manning will be by no means inconsiderable. There is no definite objective. The mollah and his followers have no fixed place of abode, but usually live in the villages of tribes they have raided. Much of the mollah's wealth consists of herds of camels and flocks of sheep and goats, and it is the idea of striking and destroying these that the expedition will have in mind. Army officers believe the mollah and his followers will always be found near the grazing grounds of these herds.

Before any effective work can be done the force must cross a strip of waterless desert known as the Haud, 200 miles in breadth. Except at the coast, no food supplies other than meat can be obtained. The only method of transportation for supplies, ammunition, military stores, etc., is by camel, involving a climb from the coast to a vast inland plateau some 6,000 feet above the sea level.

The Somali is endowed with wonderful powers of endurance, resembling in some respects a camel. He can make forced marches of thirty or forty miles a day, carrying his pack, without fear of breaking down, and this after being deprived two days of water. The Somali pony resembles his master in this respect. He can go forty or fifty miles a day, requires only to be grazed at night on what he can pick up and can do without water for three or four days. The Somali natives on the march of seventy miles start with but four pounds of dates per man and a quart of water. That is their ration. On a longer march they take two pounds of dates and a pint of water for each day.

Velvet has increased its vogue and is further enriched with fur and lace. There is an air of good style in a coat made with loose box fronts that may be closed at will. Slot seams are the newest tailor made detail.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

SUNSHINE AT THE TABLE.

The Gentle Habit of Being Cheerful Three Times a Day.

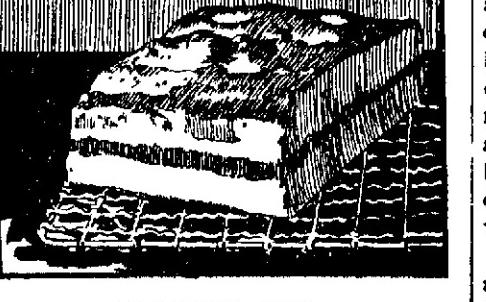
An old lady who looked as though she might have belonged to the "Sunshine society" all her life was asked by a friend for the secret of her never failing cheerfulness. Her answer contains a suggestive lesson for parents: "I think," said the clever old lady, "it is because we were taught in our family to be cheerful at table. My father was a lawyer with a large criminal practice. His mind was harassed with difficult problems all the day long, yet he always came to the table with a smile and a pleasant greeting for every one and exerted himself to make the table hour delightful. All his powers to charm were freely given to entertain his family. Three times a day we felt this genial influence, and the effect was marvelous."

"If a child came to the table with cross looks, he or she was quietly sent away to find a good boy or girl, for only such were allowed to come within that loving circle. We were taught that all petty grievances and jealousies must be forgotten when mealtime came, and the habit of being cheerful three times a day under all circumstances had its effect on even the most sullen temper. Grateful as I am for all the training received in my childhood home, I look back upon the table influence as among the best of my life."

Much is said and written these days about "table manners." Children in well bred families are drilled in a knowledge of "good form" as to the use of the fork and napkin, proper methods of eating the various courses are descended upon, but training in the most important grace or habit a child should have, that of cheerfulness at table, is too often neglected. Let the gathering at mealtime be made the most happy hour of the day, and the influence on the children may be beyond estimation.—Table Talk.

A Good Nut Cake.

For a nut cake the Boston Cooking School Magazine directs: Cream half a cup of butter. Add gradually one cup and a half of sugar, then half a cup of milk, one teaspoonful of vanilla extract, two cups and one-fourth of flour sifted with one-fourth a teaspoonful of soda and three-fourths a teaspoonful of cream of tartar. Lastly fold in the whites of five eggs. Spread in two layerlike pans. Press halves of Eng-



NUT LAYER CAKE.

ish walnuts into the top of one of the layers to make lengthwise rows of nut meats. Sprinkle the whole with white sugar and bake about twenty minutes. Put the layers together with chocolate nut frosting.

Boil one cup of sugar and half a cup of water until it forms a thread when tried with a spoon. Pour in a fine stream, beating constantly, on to the beaten yolks of two eggs. Then pour this mixture on to a square of melted chocolate, add the chopped meats remaining from a pound of unshelled nuts and half a teaspoonful of vanilla extract and beat until cold enough to spread.

Tests of Coffee.

"One-third Mocha and two-thirds Java" is the popular password for excellence in coffee. There are, however, an indefinite number of qualities of both, inferior as well as superior grades. An expert tester in a large importing house which handles coffee gives the following ways for discovering adulteration: First, if ground coffee "cakes" or hardens into a mass when a quantity is pressed together in the hand, it is adulterated, probably with chicory. Many persons like the flavor of chicory, but might prefer not to pay coffee prices for it if they knew it. Next, carefully place a sample of suspected coffee on top of a glass of water. If part of it floats and part sinks, it isn't all "real." Again, put a spoonful of coffee in a white bottle half full of cold water and shake vigorously for a few moments. If the sample is pure, it will rise to the top, hardly coloring the water, because pure coffee is enveloped in an oily substance which prevents it from absorbing the water, while an adulterant, usually being free from oil, quickly becomes saturated.—Good Housekeeping.

Fashion's Echoes.

Embroidered cloth ribbons in narrow widths play an important part on imported gowns. For example, a black ribbon has a raised design of forget-me-nots.

Trailing roses, bold peonies, poppies and forget-me-nots all figure in the new silk designs.

There is an attempt to revive the leg of mutton sleeve, and buttons down the center of the back of this will look extremely well.

Capes are a noticeable item of fashion and range from single, double and triple shoulder pieces to the longer ones dignified as cloaks.

Braid is a popular trimming.

A touch of deep orange will be quite the thing to enliven dark costumes this winter.

Velvet has increased its vogue and is further enriched with fur and lace.

There is an air of good style in a coat made with loose box fronts that may be closed at will.

Slot seams are the newest tailor made detail.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

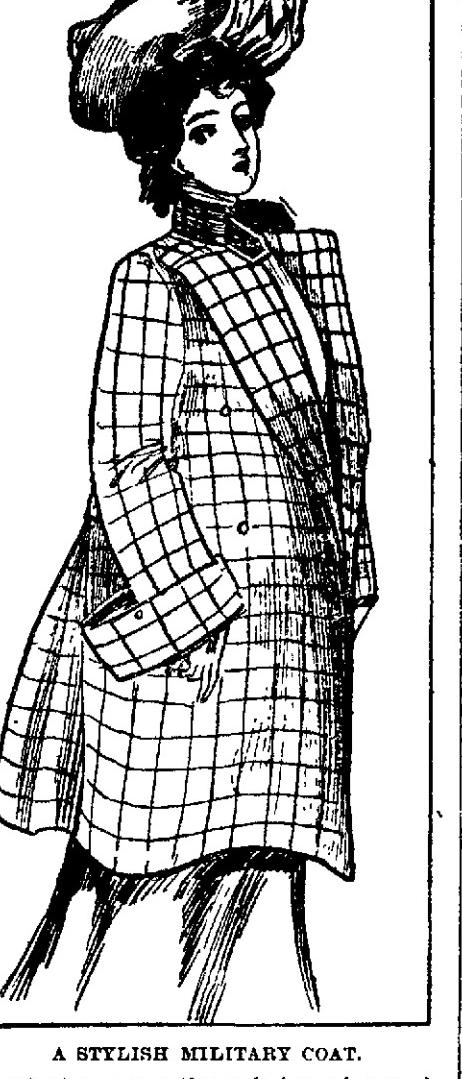
POPULAR FASHIONS.

THE DISTINGUE AND HANDSOME LONG COAT OF THE SEASON.

Military Modes, Including Gold Buttons at the Front—The Sleeves are You Like It, Bell or Coat—Attractive Costume Fabrics.

The long coat has established itself. It is distinctly manly and admits of that little touch of the "swagger" that so well suits the costume of the up-to-date young woman, and the lively twentieth century recognizes no "elderly" dame. Youth and fashion have become perennial.

Coats for the coming season are thus particularly fascinating, one of the



A STYLISH MILITARY COAT.

smartest among them being shown in the accompanying sketch. This is generally carried out in a checked tweed of soft gray or fawn tone, lined with a contrasting plaid silk, the fullness at the back confined by a military belt, and when desired it can be fastened over, and has the appearance of a double breasted coat. The high military collar fastens also with gold buttons matching the rest. The sleeves are wide and ample, easily slipping over any bodice or blouse. This coat is made in different shades of covert coating as well as in the checked tweeds.

The coat in the second sketch is an admirable wrap, which may be made in three different lengths from three-quarter to full length. One made in a good iron gray covert coating is particularly taking, the sleeves of the bell shape, though often the small coat sleeve is put in; both sleeves and yoke are lined with silk, the slit pockets being very convenient. This garment, less elaborately built than the military coat, is not so expensive as the former and yet sufficiently smart for any one.

In new materials for autumn costumes gray is thus far a favorite shade. The materials are thick and woolly, but light in weight, with quite the zibeline hairy surface. Plain colors flecked with white or black are ex-



A COAT OF SIMPLE BUT SMART LINES.

tremely attractive, a black cloth having white flecks nearly an inch in length.

There are some delightful new health mixtures as well as striped materials.

In all garments of the coat order great attention is given to showing off the lines of the figure advantageously, and perfection of finish is absolutely demanded.

Benefit of Gas.

One important feature in the healthfulness of gaslight is that the air, which is by no means an inconsiderable amount, passing through every gas burner is sterilized by the heat, and any disease germs existing in it are thereby destroyed. The heat from the gas in winter is beneficial in bedrooms, bathrooms, halls, etc.

ICELESS REFRIGERATOR.

Oregon Man Invents a Blessing For Housekeepers.

An iceless refrigerator has been invented by an Oregon man in which the principle of the evaporation of water to reduce temperature is used. According to the inventor, the iceless refrigerator presents much the same appearance as do ordinary refrigerators. The outer casing and door may be made of plain or expensive woods, as taste may dictate. The upper half and the top are closed tightly. The lower portion is formed of inclined slats, through which air may be freely admitted. The door is also made tight at the top and provided with slats at the bottom. The interior frame is made entirely of galvanized iron to prevent shrinking and expanding or becoming moldy with constant dampness, and it is also a good conductor of heat and therefore assists in reducing the temperature lower than it could otherwise be maintained. Burlap or other fibrous material is fastened upon this inside frame so as to form an interior wall, which stands at a sufficient distance from the outer wall of the structure to form an annular space between the two.

In the top of the inner structure is an opening covered with screen material.

Through this and the slats around the bottom of the outer casing a constant draft of air passes, thus causing an evaporation of moisture, with which the fibrous material is saturated, so that the interior of the apparatus is maintained at a low temperature.

All around the top of this frame is a strip of galvanized iron, with an inclined lip bent over. The edge of the burlap is fastened upon the face of the frame one-eighth of an inch above the edge of the lip, so that the water which is discharged upon this inclined surface will not flow over the burlap, but will be directed against it, so as to be absorbed, thus saturating the burlap.

The fastening for this burlap or other fibrous material consists of a double pointed tack or holder, the head of which is soldered or otherwise secured to the face of the galvanized iron. The fibrous material being pressed over the points, they are folded down to hold it in place. This renders it easily removable for change or cleaning.

Above the top of the frame is a tank for holding water. Projecting from the sides and ends of this tank and at a suitable distance apart are horizontal pipes having in the outer ends vertically disposed needle valves, which control the flow of water from openings in the lower parts of the pipes. These openings and controlling valves are situated in line above the slanting lips, so that water delivered from the openings falls upon the lip and flows down into the fibrous material, keeping it constantly saturated.

The coat in the second sketch is an admirable wrap, which may be made in three different lengths from three-quarter to full length. One made in a good iron gray covert coating is particularly taking, the sleeves of the bell shape, though often the small coat sleeve is put in; both sleeves and yoke are lined with silk, the slit pockets being very convenient. This garment, less elaborately built than the military coat, is not so expensive as the former and yet sufficiently smart for any one.

In new materials for autumn costumes gray is thus far a favorite shade. The materials are thick and woolly, but light in weight, with quite the zibeline hairy surface. Plain colors flecked with white or black are ex-

"Diseases of the eye do not cause headaches. This is a fantastic idea of American physicians which has never been borne out by my experience. Spectacles never cure headache unless assisted by hypnotic suggestion."

This remarkable statement is made by Professor P. J. Mohr of the University of Leipzig, who is one of Germany's great authorities on nerves and nervous diseases. There are many other things that cause headache, and, according to Dr. Mohr, his advice to those who suffer from pains of that description is to consult the general practitioner rather than the eye specialist. He says:

"The first thing that ought to be prescribed for a headache sufferer is fresh air. But we can't all go to the mountains or seashore certainly, but even city dwellers may find many far more healthy spots in their prison than their own rooms. Walk the streets, lounge in the parks, if you can't do better, and if you must sit inside keep the window open, if only a little on the top. Headache sufferers should never sleep with closed windows winter or summer.

"The vegetarians say their way of living forestalls headaches, but my experience as a practicing physician flatly contradicts that assertion. Though I had many patients who tried vegetarianism and temporarily got rid of their headaches, the headaches came back, and came back to stay, after the first enthusiasm had worn off, spinach and peas notwithstanding. Still at the same time I always advise my patients to curb their appetite for meat. Undoubtedly too much meat is liable to cause headache in people otherwise predisposed for the disease.

"It's important that nervous people suffering with headaches should eat every few hours. If their stomach is empty, they become faint, and headache is the result. But never lose sight of the fact that constipation is one of the prime causes of headache. Headachy people should make it a practice to have plums and honey cake around; also to eat plenty of honey and rhubarb and occasionally use sitz baths (cool) and chew tamarind. Salts should be avoided except by very robust persons."

Magnifying Sound.

M. Dussaud, the French scientist has applied the microphone principle in constructing a telephone for the hard of hearing. To test this invention hold the receiver to your ear and have some one talk to you, but naturally, evenly, without any changing of tone or pitch. The voice in the receiver is normal, but now turn the key of the switchboard under your hand one notch, and the voice is at once perceptibly louder. Another notch and it is louder yet. Complete the semicircle of the switchboard, and you will have the clarion shouting of a stentor in your ear.

A mass of iron turning the scale here at 200 pounds would fall to turn the scale there at 100 pounds. And not only solid bodies, but water must also be lighter. And if there are oceans waves must be flung to greater heights with less wind. Again, the atmosphere must be far thinner in make than ours, due to lessened attraction.

PHOTOGRAPHY

THE INDEPENDENT

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,

INDEPENDENT BUILDING.

204 Erie Street, MASSILLON, O.

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LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE.

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Bert Hankin's News stand in
West Mill street

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1902

Every man on the Republican county ticket has been elected. This is as it should be. The successful candidates are worthy of all confidence and congratulations are not misplaced whether bestowed in a personal or political spirit.

The Independent congratulates Richville on its slow but certain political reformation. Last year it gave a majority of ten votes to the head of the Democratic ticket. This fall it gives a Republican majority of three. Every little helps—especially when the little is on the right side of the ballot.

The unseen and mysterious influences which, according to hints of the Democratic candidate for secretary of state, the Rev. Herbert S. Bigelow, have been at work among the people for his election, seem to have ceased active operations at a critical period. The spectacular "red devil" style of campaigning inaugurated this year by Democratic leaders in Ohio, has ended with a crash in a cloud of mud and dust and Brother Bigelow seems to have been suffocated in the ruins.

For the second time the Independent takes off its hat to its distinguished fellow citizen Robert H. Day, who has just been re-elected to the office of prosecuting attorney of Stark county. Mr. Day's first election was the result of his personal popularity and his well known professional ability. This time he has been elected on his record as one of the ablest of Stark county's many able prosecutors. That Stark county has again honored itself in honoring Mr. Day, is a truth which goes without saying.

The latest election returns confirm the news of the early morning, all pointing to the remarkable fact that nowhere in the country has the Republican party suffered noteworthy defeat. The one great necessity of securing a Republican majority in congress has appealed to the main body of voters in most of the states which had to elect congressmen this fall, with the result that there will be an effective control of legislation by the Republicans in the next House of Representatives. Democratic stories of Republican disaffection and listlessness appear particularly flat in the light of what has actually occurred. As Josh Billings used to say, "It is better not to know so many things that never happen,"—a remark which applies with great force to recent Democratic predictions.

The Philadelphia Record, a strenuous free trade newspaper, expresses the opinion that if the tariff were taken out of politics by the creation of a permanent commission and if congress should be guided by the advice of such a commission, "after the first year there would not remain protected interests enough to warrant the expenses of the body." Herein, says the American Economist, is to be found the reason why the idea of a non-political tariff commission finds favor with Democrats and free traders. It would, as they believe, mean the death of Protection. Surely Republicans business men do not for the same reason favor the non-political tariff commission plan. For that reason, then, should any Republican business man favor it?

The New York Sun notes one of the closing features of Tom L. Johnson's campaign as follows: "For some weeks he has been rushing about Ohio in his red devil wagon, Single Tax, accompanied by his valet and followed by his circus. He has had plenty of exercise, but he wasn't really vigorous until his return to Cleveland. Friday he 'smashed' in the face the Hon. William Mylecraine, Republican tax board officer, who said, in Tom's hearing, that Tom was a liar. Such an assertion, whether correct or not, is a campaign conventionality. If Tom had a thousand fits and used them for assault twenty-four hours a day, Tom couldn't 'punch' more than 1 per cent of the persons who say he is a liar. He is himself 'giving the lie' to large numbers of the at least moderately veracious. Besides, Tom is too big, too essentially good natured and too well lined and muffled as to his ribs to be in the best condition for 'handing one' to hurlers of the lie. Instead of fighting, he should offer to race his oppugners."

Notwithstanding and in spite of intimations made by the Independent's Democratic contemporaries to the effect

that one or two good men entirely unknown outside of their immediate circles were going to receive a tidal wave of votes in this congressional district, the result of the election seems to be entirely satisfactory to the Republican candidate, the Hon. James Kennedy, of Youngstown. As the Independent predicted would be the case, the men of brains throughout the district, decided that it is necessary to have a representative of real ability in congress and, fortunately, the men of brains carried the day. They will find that they have made no mistake. Mr. Kennedy is well fitted to take the place so long filled by Congressman Tayler. He is well trained in law and has a general equipment which will make it possible for him to step into Mr. Tayler's shoes with a good deal of assurance. The voters of the Eighteenth district, as well as Mr. Kennedy, have good reasons to be satisfied with the election returns.

According to dispatches from Washington there are strong indications now that when the government's fiscal year closes on the last day of next June, there will be nothing on the books of the treasury department to show that Uncle Sam has lost anything by the repeal of the war revenue taxes. When the bill taking that burden from the shoulders of the people was under consideration in congress, treasury experts estimated that its passage would cause a loss of from \$75,000,000 to \$90,000,000 in the nation's revenues for the fiscal year.

Congressman Cannon, chairman of the committee on appropriations, warned the members of congress against heavy appropriations, calling attention to the loss from internal revenue sources. Democratic orators predicted a depleted treasury and a possibility of the government having to issue bonds to raise money with which to meet the appropriation bills. Four months of the fiscal year have passed, and the total receipts show an increase of nearly \$2,000,000 over the corresponding period of last year, and give an assurance that the surplus next June will be nearly if not quite as large as it was for the last fiscal year. The figures will show that business is so good in the United States today that the government can drop a revenue getter that is worth \$90,000,000 and never miss it.

WOMEN IN ALL CALLINGS.

Women workers are invading every line of employment. The census of 1900 makes returns for 303 separate occupations, and in only eight of these do women workers fail to appear.

None will be surprised that there are no women among the soldiers, sailors and marines of the United States government, yet there are 153 women employed as "boatmen" and sailors.

Women have not yet invaded the ranks of the city fire departments, still not less than 879 women are returned in the same general class of "watchmen, policemen and detectives."

There are no women street car drivers, though there are two women "motormen" and thirteen women conductors.

They have not as yet taken up the employment of telegraph and telephone "linemen," yet 22,556 of them are operators for these companies.

There are no women apprentices and helpers among the roofers and slaters, yet two women are returned as engaged in these employments.

There are 126 women plumbers; 45 plasterers; 167 brick and stone mason; 241 paperhangers; 1,759 painters and glaziers, and 545 women carpenters and joiners.

No women are returned as helpers to steam boilermakers, but eight women work at this industry as full mechanics. There are 193 women blacksmiths; 571 machinists; 3,370 women workers as "lumbermen and raftsmen"; 113 woodchoppers; 373 saw mill employees; 44 bartenders; 2,086 saloonkeepers; 904 draymen and teamsters; 323 undertakers; 143 stonemasons; 63 quarrymen; 65 white-washers; 11 well borers; and 177 stationery engineers and firemen.

Following are the large employments for women: Servants, 1,283; 763; agricultural laborers, 663,209; farmers and planters, 30,776; dressmakers, 344,749; laundresses, 335,282; traders, 327,614; textile workers, 277,972. There are 3,373 women clergymen; 1,041 architects; 736 dentists; 2,193 journalists; 1,010 lawyers; 7,387 physicians, and 14 women veterinary surgeons.—Mahin's Magazine.

Ireland's Population Decreasing. The recent census of Ireland shows a marked decrease in its population, which has been largely attributed to the famine throughout the island, causing the death of thousands of people, and forcing many others to emigrate. This brings to mind quite forcibly the absolute necessity of having plenty of good food if we would prolong life, but after all it is not a question of the amount eaten that makes people strong and healthy, but the way it is digested. Dyspeptic people cannot enjoy their meals, and consequently always feel depressed, irritable and nervous. They should try Hostetter's Stomach Bitters at once. It is a specific remedy for flatulence, belching, indigestion, dyspepsia and nervousness, and is backed by a record of fifty years of cures.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATION.

Questions Asked Applicants by County Board.

Following are the questions asked the applicants at the county school teachers' examination at the High school building, Saturday:

ARITHMETIC.

Name all the prime numbers from 41 to 97 inclusive. Extract the cube root of 128.024084.

Five-sevenths is what fractional part of $\frac{1}{4}$? Six-elevenths is what per cent of seven-fifteenths? Five and five-elevenths per cent is equivalent to what common fraction?

Find the outside surface of an uncovered cubical box 3 ft. 6 in. on each edge.

Reduce 2 yr. 8 mo. 21 da. to year and decimals of a year; .09625 bbl. to integers of lower denominations.

A commission merchant deducts his commission of 5 per cent and remits \$128.50 as the proceeds from an invoice of butter. Find the commission.

A man bought stock at 33 1-3 per cent below par and sold it 33 1-3 above par. What per cent did he make?

How many iron balls 2 inches in diameter will weigh as much as one 7 inches in diameter?

In a 100 yards race A can give B 5 yards start and come out just even; also, B can give C 5 yards start and come out even. How much could A give C in a similar race?

U. S. HISTORY AND CIVIL GOV'T.

Show by brief statement of facts that you are informed in current history.

Name the chief characteristics of the different people who settled our country in its colonial period.

In what respect was the introduction of negro slavery into the Southern colonies an advantage? In what respect a disadvantage?

What was the British plan of campaign for 1777?

With what is the name of each of the following connected: Eli Whitney, S. F. B. Morse, William T. G. Morton, Robert Fulton, Elias Howe?

With what enterprise were each of the following connected: George Rogers Clark, DeWitt Clinton, Lewis and Clarke, Cyrus W. Field, James E. Eads?

What Union victory of the Civil war was followed by the emancipation proclamation?

When the President is impeached by whom is he tried? Who presides at the trial? Who presided at the trial of President Johnson?

GRAMMAR.

It would be in itself a liberal education to the future.

defenders of the Republic, who bear diplomas from this historic spot,* where patriotism early found a stronghold,

and treason's plots were baffled; if they could daily

utter the names and contemplate the exalted

character of the trio** whose faces will henceforth look

down upon them from the artist's canvas.

*West Point Military Academy.

**Grant, Sherman, Sheridan.

Discuss the use of IT (Line 1.)

Give syntax of EDUCATION (Line 1.)

Give the modifiers of DEFENDERS. (Line 2.) (b) LOOK. (Line 6.)

Classify the subordinate clauses.

Rewrite the clause, "Patriotism early found a stronghold," changing the verb to the passive voice. What is meant by artist's canvas? (Line 7.)

Parse FOUND. (Line 3.)

Change the second class element, "of the Republic," to a first class element. Why can you not use, "of the trio," as a first class element in this sentence?

Change two first class adjective elements to second class elements.

Of what use is declension?

What is meant by agreement? Give three instances of agreement.

GEOGRAPHY.

What are geysers? What is the nebular hypothesis?

Define climate. Upon what does it depend?

Name the rivers of Europe that flow into the Mediterranean sea or any of its branches.

Explain how winds are produced.

Locate Liverpool, Lyons, Birmingham, and Oporto. For what is each noted?

How do you account for the settlement of California in advance of some of the states east of it? Name the principal products of California.

Name some cities near the 30th parallel of north latitude. Near the 30th meridian east longitude.

Give some general laws pertaining to the distribution of precipitation.

PHYSIOLOGY.

Describe the ear. (Use technical terms).

Define habit and rest.

Name five processes of digestion.

Which are mechanical?

Name the bones of the thorax.

From what is ether and chloroform made? How are the bones of the skull united?

Give the physiological effects of tobacco and alcohol.

THEORY AND PRACTICE.

What are the objects of a recitation?

How do you make a recitation interesting?

Give your opinion of the relative value of oral and written spelling. Should a pupil be taught to spell words the meaning of which he does not understand? Why?

What may be said to be the three ends of teaching? Define each.

How do you test pupils' progress?

Is it a satisfactory method?

How do you teach reading in the higher grades?

Should map drawing constitute a part of the geography course? What results may be obtained from this exercise?

Give a general statement of the attention you devote to language work and the means you employ in the more elementary grades.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

Make and name the diacritical marks.

Give the meaning of these prefixes: fore, un, con, uni, and auto.

Write words in which these prefixes occur.

Indicate the pronunciation of dieresis, calliope and docile.

Spell these words: sivilise, accessable, intercede, plurisy and wierd.

ELKS UP AND DOING

Hospital Project Is Well Under Way.

AN ADDRESS TO THE PUBLIC.

It Will Be Made Officially This Week, and Therein Will Be Detailed the Aims of the Organization—Co-Operation of Lodges, Churches and Citizens Counted Upon.

The Elks' city hospital committee, Monday evening, got well under way its plans for raising funds. Besides contributing the entire proceeds of its annual minstrel show, the committee will strive by all other means to swell the hospital fund, and with the co-operation of the lodges, churches and citizens generally, it hopes to see the project succeed.

J. F. Shepley was named as the chairman of a sub-committee whose duty it shall be to make arrangements for the minstrel show. Mr. Shepley is vested with authority to call to his assistance such members of the lodge as he shall deem best qualified to perform the work in hand.

Other sub-committees on soliciting, legal investigation and so on will later be appointed. Thus the work will be well divided, each individual being responsible for some particular part of it. It is believed that this will prove a very effective plan.

Chairman Smith and Secretary Morgan were instructed to prepare a statement to the public detailing the aims, objects and plans of the committee and lodge. This statement will be made this week. Immediately thereafter the committee will actively begin the work of raising funds.

Homeseekers' Cheap Excursions to the West and Northwest

via Chicago & North-Western R'y from Chicago, November 4, 18, December 2 and 16. Exceptionally low rates to a large number of points in Northern Iowa, Western Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Nebraska and Wyoming. Better own a farm.

Start now. Send 2-cent stamp to W. B. Kniskern, 22 Fifth Avenue, Chicago, for copy of the "North-Western Homeseeker." Apply to your nearest ticket agent for particulars, or address, A. F. Cleveland, 234 Superior Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Change two first class adjective elements to second class elements.

Of what use is declension?

What is meant by agreement? Give three instances of agreement.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

discovered this week by Independent Investigators.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Albert G. Nonamaker, a son.

Miss Goldie Bliler, of Canal Fulton, is a guest of Miss Cora Edwards, in Park street.

Mrs. C. A. Rudy and daughter Helen are spending a few days with Akron friends.

Mr. and Mrs. George Lieberman have moved into their new home in Locust street.

Dr. and Mrs. D. S. Gardner have moved into their new residence in East Main street.

Mrs. Minnie Fisher has been called to Summitville, Ind., by the serious illness of her mother, Mrs. Morse.

L. M. Henderson, of Covington, Ky., is visiting Mr. and Mrs. George Berkheimer, in Dielhenn street.

Miss Gertrude Whittemore, of Naugatuck, Conn., is the guest of Miss Clara Burton, in East Main street.

Dr. R. Bell, of Toledo, is visiting at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. Bell, in West Main street.

John Connolly, an Alliance bartender, found guilty of selling liquor on Sunday, was fined fifty dollars and costs by Mayor Walker.

The Misses Olive and Nettie and Harvey Halter, of New Berlin, were Sunday guests at the Hansen residence, in Chestnut street.

Elmer Kirby, of Navarre charged with assaulting William Koontz, was found guilty by Mayor Bell, Tuesday, and was fined \$5 and costs. A trial was held, and a number of witnesses were examined.

About thirty friends of Louis Pfeil surprised him at his home in Akron street, Tuesday night, to assist him in celebrating his twenty-fifth birthday. Various games were indulged in, interspersed with music.

The funeral of Earl Smith, the four year old son of Mr. and Mrs. John Smith, took place from the residence in West Main street at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, the Rev. J. E. Digel officiating. The pall bearers were the Misses Eva Bender, Florence Sibila, Helen Spuhler and Edith Martin.

Miss Anna Tabellion, of this city, and Mr. Frank Edward Shilling, of Navarre, were married Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock in St. Mary's church, by the Rev. H. V. Kaempfer. The best man was John Tabellion and the bridesmaid Miss Mary Tabellion, brother and sister of the groom.

Building permits have been issued to the following citizens by City Clerk Seaman: J. W. Hoban, \$850 dwelling in Warwick street; Frank Slicker, \$700 frame dwelling in Washington avenue; M. Margolies, \$850 frame dwelling in Warwick street; George Schrock, two \$750 frame dwellings in Green street.

The Canton News-Democrat says the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway Co. has secured between six thousand and eight thousand acres of coal land in Belmont county, and it is also reported that the deal includes 8,000 or 10,000 acres not embraced in the block which extends to the Ohio river, with an opening between Martins Ferry and Bridgeport.

Services were conducted Sunday by the new pastor, the Rev. Mr. Simpson, at the African Zion Methodist church. The Rev. J. E. Transue, the former pastor, did not so much as attend. Mr. Transue, however, continues to make his home in the parsonage, and he declares that he will not leave till he is paid what the court says he is entitled to.

Relatives to the number of forty-seven gathered at the home of John Pider, in West Tremont street, Tuesday evening, to celebrate his fiftieth birthday. At 7 o'clock a bounteous supper was served, after which with music by a Canton mandolin club, cards and other games, a very pleasant evening passed only too quickly. Mr. Pider was the recipient of many valuable and useful presents.

The weather bureau's climate and crop bulletin for the month of October is as follows for Ohio: Corn, tobacco and seed clover were damaged by wet weather first of month; latter part dry and warm; conditions greatly improved; tobacco curing and corn drying well now, but much corn soft and chaffy; wheat seeding well advanced, seed germinating well and stand excellent, some fly in early seeding; late potatoes mostly dug, some decay; weather favorable for late apples.

The Elks' house committee has completed arrangements for the winter's series of entertainments. The first of the series will be a card party November 13. On November 27 there will be dancing; December 11, cards; December 28, dancing; January 8, cards; January 22, dancing; February 5, cards; February 19, dancing; March 5, cards; March 19, dancing. With the exception of December 23 each of these dates falls upon a Thursday. December 23 is Tuesday. This deviation was necessary because of the fact that Thursday of that week will be Christmas.

Charles Axle, sixteen years of age, employed by the Rhodes Glass Bottle Company as carrying in boy, met

with an accident Monday evening which nearly resulted in his death. While standing on a bench he lost his footing and fell into a wheelbarrow full of broken bottles and glass. His left side was badly gashed by the pointed bits of bottles, and before a doctor could be summoned he nearly bled to death. He was taken to his home in Washington avenue where the cuts were bound up. Eye witnesses say one cut was so long and deep that it exposed the internal organs of the chest. Tuesday morning the patient was resting easier and his ultimate recovery is expected.

OBITUARY.

NORMAN H. WAGNER.

Norman H. Wagner, the adopted son of Mr. and Mrs. John Wagner, of No. 1 West Tremont street, died Monday night at 11 o'clock. The deceased was 18 years old. The cause of death is given as tuberculosis. The funeral will be held from the residence at 1:30 Wednesday afternoon. Services will be conducted by the Rev. J. E. Digel. The deceased was adopted by Mrs. Wagner when he was but twenty-two months old. The son of an intimate friend, the boy was brought up in the Wagner home as a son, and the death is a sad blow to the foster parents. Before his illness young Wagner was employed at the Massillon Bottle and Glass Company.

MRS. G. W. WILHELM.

Mrs. G. W. Wilhelm, aged 59 years, wife of State Senator Wilhelm, died at her home in Justus at 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon after a long illness. Death was caused by an affection of the liver. The funeral will be held from the residence on Tuesday afternoon at 1 o'clock. The Rev. M. L. Oliver, pastor of the United Brethren church, will officiate. Mrs. Wilhelm was a native of England but came to this country with her parents when only six weeks old. Her relatives in this country are John and Henry Sincock, of this city, William Sincock, who resides in California, Mrs. D. A. Fisher, of Navarre, and Mrs. Davis Fetlow, of Beach City. Her only daughter, Mrs. William Kalp, lives in Justus.

VOTE OF JACKSON.

Where Will He Be Allowed to Cast It?

North Lawrence, Nov. 5.—A problem too knotty for the local judges of election to decide arose here Tuesday. A moment before the polls were closed a young man named Jackson offered his ballot to the judges. His vote was challenged by the Democrats who claimed that he is not entitled to vote in this county. Jackson was recently married to a young lady residing in Wayne county. The wife still makes her home in Wayne county, but Jackson has continued to reside in this county. Where does Jackson vote, and which is his legal place of residence? Is his legal home the place where he supports his wife, or the place where he himself lives? The judges could not answer these questions, so, at the suggestion of J. P. Jones, the disputed ballot was sealed up and has been referred to the county board of elections.

COLUMBIANA'S VOTE.

Kennedy Gets Plurality in Duffy's Home.

Lisbon, Nov. 5.—Kennedy carried every voting precinct of any consequence in Columbiana county, including East Liverpool, which has been regarded as a Duffy stronghold. East Liverpool is the home of Duffy. The indications are that Kennedy will carry the county by 3,500. The complete Republican county ticket is elected.

BIG PLURALITY IN MAHONING.

Youngstown, Nov. 5.—Kennedy has carried Mahoning County by about 3,000. The total vote for congressman in Youngstown and the county, barring five precincts not yet heard from, is as follows: Kennedy, 5,713; Foley, 2,785; Duffy, 1,853.

N. GEIBEL INJURED.

Struck by Falling Stone in a Mine.

Nicholas Geibel, employed in the Moffit mine, was struck by a piece of falling stone Monday. Dr. D. J. Gardner found that the small bone of his right leg had been fractured. Geibel is married and lives in West Brookfield.

Deer Shooting.

The prospects for deer shooting in Northern Wisconsin and the upper peninsula of Michigan the coming season are exceptionally good, and fine sport is assured. Reduced rates will be made for excursion tickets from Chicago and Milwaukee to points on and via the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. A synopsis of the game laws now in effect may be obtained on application to E. G. Hayden, Traveling Passenger Agent, 217-218 William Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

Has a strange mysterious influence on the human system. Brings personal influence, subtle force, will power, stamina. It charms the human mind. That's what Rocky Mountain Tea will do. Z. T. Baltzly.

MARRIED AT
ST. TIMOTHY'S

Miss M. Arline Webb becomes Mrs. E. U. Pratt.

A BRILLIANT SOCIAL AFFAIR.

The Ceremony at the Church Occurred at Seven O'clock and Was Followed by a Large Reception at Bride's Home in East Main Street—Many Beautiful and Valuable Gifts Received — Mr. and Mrs. Pratt to Live in Cleveland.

The wedding of Miss Margaret Arline Webb, daughter of Mrs. Frank R. Webb, to Mr. Edward Upham Pratt, of Cleveland, in St. Timothy's church, at 7 o'clock Monday evening, was an exceptionally brilliant affair. The guests attending the ceremony entirely filled the church. Afterwards a reception was held at the Webb residence in East Main street, to which were invited relatives and members of the bride's large circle of intimate friends.

The chancel and sanctuary of the church were filled with groups of palms and ferns. On each side stood large trees of American beauty roses. Against the wall beside the altar were masses of white chrysanthemums. The pillars were twined with ropes of smilax. The lights of the many branched candelabra near the altar shed a soft radiance over the scene. While the guests were arriving Mrs. Webb, St. Timothy's organist, played a number of selections and just before the bridal party entered Mrs. Harry L. McLain sang "A Madrigal" by Tosti, and Miss Jessie Russell, Rubenstein's "Oh Fair and Sweet and Holy."

As the soft strains of the Lohengrin wedding march began the bridal party entered the church from the south vestibule and passed down the center aisle. The ushers, F. F. Taggart, Dr. T. F. Reed, Charles Pratt, of Cleveland, and J. G. Lester, were followed by Mrs. James N. Merwin, one of the two matrons of honor, the two bridesmaids, Miss Alexander, of Canton, and Miss Matthews, of Cleveland. Then came the second matron of honor, Mrs. F. F. Taggart, the bride's cousin, followed by the bride with her brother, Dr. Frank Webb, of Washington. The bridal party was met at the chancel by the groom with his best man, George North, of Cleveland, and the rector, the Rev. Edward J. Craft. The ceremony was begun at the chancel steps. It was concluded and the blessing pronounced at the altar rail. The bride was given away by her brother.

At the conclusion of the ceremony the Mendelssohn wedding march pealed forth and the lights in the main body of the church, which had been kept low until this time, were turned on. The bridal party returned down the aisle, the bride and groom leading. The bride's gown was of white chiffon over white taffeta silk. It was trimmed with point lace. She wore a veil and orange blossoms and carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley. Mrs. F. F. Taggart wore white satin trimmed with lace and pearl passementerie. Mrs. Merwin's white net over white brocade. Miss Alexander's gown was of satin crepe with a garniture of batiste lace. Miss Matthews' a white embroidered chiffon trimmed with a cluny lace. The bridesmaids and matrons of honor wore Du Barry wreaths of white leaves and carried pink chrysanthemums.

At the reception following the wedding the bride and groom received the congratulations of their friends in the front drawing room. The house was decorated with roses and white chrysanthemums. In the dining room, where a buffet supper was served, the decorations were pink chrysanthemums.

The bridal party was served first, and as the bride passed up stairs immediately afterwards she threw her bouquet to the guests below. It was caught by Miss Jessie Russell. Mr. and Mrs. Pratt left the house amid showers of rice in time to take the evening train west on the Pennsylvania railroad. The bride's traveling gown was a brown camelhair costume with a yoke of ecru lace and burnt orange velvet. With it she wore a hat of brown beaver and a long tan colored traveling coat.

The wedding presents displayed in the sitting room on the second floor were unusually handsome. They included a number of valuable rugs, large and small pieces of silver, cut glass, Tiffany glass, and many beautiful pieces of bric a brac. Among many other noticeable things was an electric clock which has to be wound

once a year only. It is marked with the wedding date and the winding is to take place on each wedding anniversary. The groom's gift to the bride was a magnificent diamond brooch. The bride presented her maids with small gold brooches in the shape of clover leaves, each leaf being formed of a pearl. The groom's gifts to his best man and ushers were gold and pearl stick pins.

Besides the gowns already mentioned many other handsome ones were worn by the guests. Mrs. Webb, the bride's mother, wore a handsome black crepe. Mrs. Pratt, mother of the groom, black lace over black silk. Miss Anna Pratt, the groom's eldest sister, a mode colored etamine over pink silk. Miss Alice Pratt, another sister of the groom, a light blue silk costume. Miss Julia Thayer, a sister of Mrs. Pratt, wore a handsome black and white lace gown over white taffeta. Mrs. Charles Pratt, black net over black silk. Mrs. T. J. Reed, the bride's aunt, wore white chiffon embroidered with black.

Among the out of town guests, besides members of the bridal party and the groom's family, were Mr. and Mrs. Percy L. McLain, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. W. L. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Heffleman, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Whipple, the Misses Whipple, Tom and Lee Whipple, Mrs. Mellinger and Oliver Strayer, of Canton; Mrs. Jacob Frick, of Wooster; Mrs. Matthews, Daniel Dennison, Clarence Dielmann, Mr. and Mrs. Taplin, the Misses Taplin and Frank Taplin, of Cleveland; Mrs. F. J. Stout, of Toledo; Mrs. Macado, of Lima; Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Artz and son, of Wellington; Miss Moffit, of Lonisville; Mr. and Mrs. Homer Walters, of Philadelphia; Miss Anna Goodchild, of Pittsburgh; Mr. and Mrs. Silver, of Salem, and Dr. Frank Webb, of Washington.

After their honeymoon, Mr. and Mrs. Pratt will go to housekeeping at the Montana, in Hayward street, Cleveland. Mrs. Pratt has been one of the most popular young women in Massillon society. Mr. Pratt is a cousin of Mrs. Theodore Foeke, of this city, and is well known here. He is connected in business with Bingham & Company, wholesale hardware merchants, of Cleveland.

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MASSILLON CITY AND TOWNSHIP.

Republicans Pile Up Big Pluralities.

ONE DEMOCRAT WINS OUT.

Kennedy Receives a Handsome Plurality—
Foley Receives Twice as Many Votes as
Duffy, and Robert H. Day Shows His Opponent Under With a Plurality of 807.

MASSILLON AND PERRY TOWNSHIP.	MASSILLON										
	First Ward—A	First Ward—B	Second Ward—A	Second Ward—B	Third Ward—A	Third Ward—B	Fourth Ward—C	Richville Pre.	Massillon Pre.	Total	Plurality
For Secretary of State—Lewis C. Laylin, R.....	275	151	175	176	159	134	84	145	57	171	1527
Herbert S. Bigelow, D.....	140	103	93	114	136	110	60	224	56	114	1150
Andrew L. White, P.....	5	8	10	32	1	8	9	3	4	80	80
Max S. Hayes, S.....											
Judge Supreme Court (to fill vacancy)—William B. Crew, R.....	280	151	176	181	159	138	89	146	56	171	1547
Michael Donnelly, D.....	132	101	89	110	137	103	53	219	56	115	1115
Albert L. Talcott, P.....	4	3	6	4	3	3	1	1	2	27	27
Judge Supreme Court (full term)—William B. Crew, R.....	277	151	177	179	159	134	90	142	56	170	135
Michael Donnelly, D.....	133	102	90	111	135	108	53	219	56	116	1123
Albert L. Talcott, P.....	3	4	6	4	3	2	1	1	2	26	26
George P. Maxwell, S.....	6	6	8	33	1	6	7	4	4	75	75
Board of Public Works—William Kirtley, Jr., R.....	277	152	177	181	162	132	89	142	56	172	1540
Joseph J. Peter, D.....	137	101	89	107	185	103	54	215	56	112	1102
Samuel W. Dunlap, P.....	2	3	6	4	3	2	1	2	2	25	25
William C. Edwards, S.....	6	7	9	34	1	7	7	4	4	79	79
Dairy and Food Com—Horace Ankeney, R.....	271	150	174	176	158	133	87	141	56	166	1512
Philip H. Bruck, D.....	142	101	92	110	185	107	53	217	54	120	1141
George W. Mace, P.....	2	3	6	4	4	2	1	1	2	25	25
George Flummerfelt, S.....	6	6	8	33	1	7	7	4	4	76	76
Representative to Cong—James Kennedy, R.....	269	145	158	157	154	123	79	128	56	170	1439
William J. Foley, D.....	96	80	66	71	100	80	42	171	56	100	895
Enon H. Brosius, P.....	4	3	6	4	3	2	2	2	2	28	28
Thomas J. Duffy, L.....	58	38	58	81	48	46	29	72	20	430	430
Judge of Circuit Court—Thomas T. McCarty, R.....	276	150	177	181	164	134	90	142	56	175	1545
Silas M. Douglass, D.....	141	104	91	110	181	106	50	214	54	110	1111
Mahlon Roush, P.....	3	3	6	6	4	3	2	2	2	31	31
Judge of Probate Court—Maurice E. Aungst, R.....	242	133	139	161	150	101	85	121	58	163	1353
Henry B. Sibila, D.....	181	126	139	140	152	151	61	250	54	122	1376
Henry R. Warner, P.....	4	3	5	3	3	2	1	1	2	24	24
Louis P. Weller, S.....	4	4	3	26	1	5	6	5	4	62	62
County Commissioner—James C. Burnheimer, R.....	282	159	183	196	162	140	93	159	47	171	1592
Jesse Teeters, D.....	132	96	81	88	134	97	49	201	65	114	1037
Christopher Strom, P.....	3	4	6	5	3	4	1	1	3	30	30
Nicholas Weitlich, S.....	7	5	6	35	1	8	7	5	4	78	78
Prosecuting Attorney—Robert H. Day, R.....	313	166	192	195	182	153	97	169	57	181	1775
Charles Krichbaum, D.....	109	90	79	99	120	99	46	196	55	105	998
James Sterling, P.....	4	3	6	5	3	3	1	2	2	29	29
Infirmary Director—Andrew Reese, R.....	277	150	178	179	164	135	89	147	48	171	1543
Louis Elsass, D.....	135	104	91	109	136	105	50	213	65	114	1122
John L. Stoner, P.....	8	5	8	33	1	6	8	5	4	78	78
William H. Myers, S.....											
Coroner—Clarence F. Schiltz, R.....											
David F. Bunker, D.....											
Harry Laylin, S.....											
CANTON.											
Secretary of State—Laylin, R.....	3663										
Bigelow, D.....	2621										
Congress—Kennedy, R.....	3283										
Foley, D.....	1707										
Duffy, L.....	1442										
Judge of Circuit Court—McCarty, R.....	3602										
Douglass, D.....	2361										
Judge of Probate Court—Aungst, R.....	3913										
Sibila, D.....	2368										
Commissioner—Burnheimer, R.....	3835										
Teeters, D.....	2469										
Prosecuting Attorney—Day, R.....	3754										
Krichbaum, D.....	2473										
Infirmary Director—Reese, R.....	3713										
Elsass, D.....	2459										
Coroner—Schiltz, R.....	3597										
Banker, D.....											
ALLIANCE.											
Secretary of State—Laylin, R.....	1353										
Bigelow, D.....	519										
Congress—Kennedy, R.....	1123										
Foley, D.....	184										
Duffy, L.....	771										
Judge of Circuit Court—McCarty, R.....	1817										
Douglass, D.....	428										
Judge of Probate Court—Aungst, R.....	1278										
Sibila, D.....	582										
County Commissioner—Burnheimer, R.....	1119										
Teeters, D.....	737										
Prosecuting Attorney—Day, R.....	1381										
Krichbaum, D.....	450										
Infirmary Director—Reese, R.....	1369										
Elsass, D.....	512										
Coroner—Schiltz, R.....	1355										
Banker, D.....	518										
CANAL FULTON.											
The two precincts of this place give the following vote:											
Secretary of State—Laylin, R.....	212										
Bigelow, D.....	175										
Congressman—Kennedy, R.....	100										
Foley, D.....	38										
Duffy, L.....	56										

Mr. Henry Paul, of No. 30 Paul street, Massillon, Ohio, says: "As a tonic I can speak positively and highly of Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Pills I got at E. S. Craig's drug store, No. 9 South Erie street. They demonstrated fully with me their power to rebuild one, furnish strength, energy and physical vigor. I needed these qualities and got them from a use of the medicine. I am glad to recommend it."

JUSTUS.

Secretary of state—Laylin, R.....

Bigelow, D.....

Congressman—Kennedy, R.....

Foley, D.....

Duffy, L.....

Judge of Circuit Court—McCarty,